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course and a second age of *Gebundenheit* is at its door. It will be the state this time which will step in and regulate and control, giving to each man his due and directing what the vocations of individuals shall be. Is not this the teaching of Karl Marx? Indeed our author is outspoken in approval of many of the great socialist's views. There is thus not so much that is new in the volume before us; its method, its combinations, as well as its deductions, are what mark the work as one of great importance. The question as to whether this is history need not concern those who believe that history has to do with all the thoughts and acts of men.

Lamprecht's next volume will treat of the political history of Germany in recent times, and until that appears the historian must in a measure suspend his final judgment of the work as a whole. One thing must be said, these new volumes prove conclusively the breadth and depth of their author's culture as well as the thoroughness of his investigations.

WILLIAM E. DODD.

History of Philosophy. By William Turner, S.T.D. (Boston and London, Ginn and Co., 1903, pp. x, 674.) The author of this history candidly admits that it is written from a particular standpoint, that of Roman Catholicism (preface, v), but throughout his work he shows also a desire to be both comprehensive and fair-minded, and he lays claim to the empirical or *a posteriori* method. His book, too, is confessedly no more than a text-book, giving in outline the systems of philosophy from the earliest times down even to the present day and making some effort besides to indicate the historical relations of the different systems to each other; yet it is really both more exhaustive and in spite of its exaggeration of the importance of Scholasticism often more scholarly than many more pretentious works; and its estimates of the philosophers, even of those of quite recent times, have the marks of study and appreciation. In fact Dr. Turner's *History of Philosophy* certainly deserves a place among all those works in philosophy, of which Protestants have written many, that are, I will not say theologically apologetic, but in spite of their common conceit of the *a posteriori* method thoroughly imbued with the idea that philosophy, though "determining to a large extent the literary, artistic, political, and industrial life of the world" (p. 2), has really no vital influence on the religious life, "the religious view and the rationalistic view of every question" being essentially distinct (p. 215). Perhaps of such books the real value is more in the history which they make than in the history which they recount, since they invariably start controversy, and even their own immediate patrons are never wholly protected against bringing the religious view and the rationalistic view into more intimate relationship.

Naturally Dr. Turner feels his keenest interest in Scholasticism, and it must be conceded that his reproach (preface, i) of those who either "dismiss the Scholastic Period with a paragraph" or "treat it from the point of view of German Transcendentalism" is by no means undeserved. True, with nearly a third of his book devoted to the Scholastic philosophy,

he must seem to have given his history false proportions, but the practice of others, not less biased in other directions, is a fair excuse, and any student of the history of philosophy, whatever his viewpoint, must find worth in so thorough a summary of a much-neglected period. The conciseness of many of the expositions, however, and the occasional introduction of somewhat technical terms without adequate explanation are bound to make the reading rather difficult.

A. H. LLOYD.

The third volume of the English translation of Helmholt's *History of the World* (New York, Dodd, Mead, and Company, 1903, pp. xvi, 762) is devoted to western Asia and Africa. Babylonia, Assyria, Elam, Syria, Armenia, Media, Persia, Phœnicia, Carthage, Israel, and Arabia before Islam are treated by Hugo Winckler; Mohammedan western Asia and Africa, except Egypt, by Heinrich Schurtz; and Egypt, by Carl Niebuhr. Considering the enormous mass of matter crowded into a comparatively small space, the literary form of the work is good — the narrative is generally clear, and there is no appearance of hurry — it is a pity, however, that in many cases the cumbrous German spelling of proper names has been followed in the English translation, for example, "Sendschirli" instead of Zenjirli. In the history of the ancient world the avowed purpose of the writers is to depend on nothing but documentary evidence; and the description of the native tribes of Africa is probably the fullest and most accurate that has yet appeared. A good point in the work is the introduction of ethnological material, though it must be confessed that the ethnological discussions are often unsatisfactory. A little space is given to the higher religions — Babylonian, Hebrew, Aramean, Egyptian, Persian, Mohammedan — but none to the cults of the African tribes, though these last are interesting and important. In the construction of the obscure accounts that have come down to us of the populations of western Asia in the second millennium B. C. a proper reserve is sometimes shown — the Hittites, for example, their origin, race, and language, are left as an unsolved problem. In the later history, also, recent researches have raised more questions than they have answered. Cyrus's position before he became King of Persia is by no means clear. Early African history is involved in doubt: the origin of the negro is still unknown, though Schurtz suggests an historical relation between negroes and Australians. In some cases hypothetical constructions are given as history. Winckler has incorporated in his narrative some of his favorite theories: he regards the whole of Western-Asiatic civilization as proceeding from Babylonia — a thesis of which there is no definite historical proof; he decides that the Phœnicians could not have given the final form to our alphabet, on the ground that such an achievement must have been the work of a great center of culture, and that this center could only have been Babylonia — a point on which we have not sufficient evidence to form a final opinion, the material having increased greatly in the last few years, and the views of scholars differing accordingly; he stands almost alone in representing David as the founder of the cult of

Yahweh (Jehovah) in Northern Israel. The personal point of view comes out in the account of the procedures of modern European nations in Africa ; the occupation of territory by France and Germany is represented as normal expansion, English occupation as grasping and selfish. In spite of these blemishes, the volume is a notable contribution to our popular historical material. Its value is increased by numerous maps and illustrations.

C. H. Toy.

The third *Lieferung* of Liebermann's *Gesetze der Angel-Sachsen*, containing the preface and introductory matter (lxii pp.) and text (pp. 373-675), completes the first volume. The text contains in the first part miscellaneous Anglo-Saxon laws and legal documents not connected with the name of any king, and in the second the Anglo-Latin legal writings of the first half of the twelfth century associated with the names of Cnut, Edward the Confessor, William I., and Henry I. In the first part, of especial interest are the numerous formulæ for ordeals giving the ecclesiastical ritual in full, some not before in print. In the second part, easily the most important is the new text of the *Leges Henrici*, but it is no small thing to have in definitive texts the legislation attributed to William and the portions not printed earlier in the volume of the *Quadripartitus*, the *Instituta Cnuti*, the *Consiliatio Cnuti*, and the *Leges Edwardi Confessoris*. In his preface, dated in the spring of 1903, the editor announces that the second volume, containing his notes, was then practically ready for the press, and the third, the glossaries, one-third ready.

G. B. A.

The Decline of the Missi Dominici in Frankish Gaul. By James Westfall Thompson. (Chicago, University of Chicago Decennial Publications. Reprinted from Vol. IV., 1903, pp. 22.) Dr. Thompson treats this subject as a "chapter in the history of feudal origins." In an interesting discussion he shows the manner in which the "authority of the *Missi Dominici* fell to bishops, dukes and counts in the extent of the jurisdiction of each." He traces the "increasing localization of the *Missi Dominici*" until, in 884, he records the last "recognition of the *Missi Dominici* as a governmental institution." Then the term was applied to the members of the clergy appointed to maintain order.

His article, although containing little that is entirely new, is the best treatment of the subject that we have.

D. C. M.

Facsimiles of Royal and other Charters in the British Museum, Vol. I., William I. to Richard I., edited by George F. Warner and Henry J. Ellis, is a fine example of modern facsimile-making and at the same time a fine example of editorial work. The charters reproduced are themselves beautiful specimens of medieval charter-writing, and they are with slight exceptions in perfect condition. An extended text of each document is printed, with extensions indicated by italic type, and the editorial comment is very complete, especially as concerns the chief personages, with full references to both manuscript and printed sources and secondary

works. The only thing one misses is an explicit reference to the place or places in which any of the charters have been previously printed, though this is often indirectly given. Seventy-seven charters are reproduced, of which twenty are royal; one is given from each of the first two Norman reigns, while eleven are dated in Henry I.'s, twenty-two in Stephen's, thirty-four in Henry II.'s, and eight in Richard's. There is in the list no document of importance previously unknown, but it is a great advantage to have in facsimile many already in print in full or in part. Institutionally the most interesting is No. 17 — here dated 1138–1148, perhaps 1138–1140 — which contains the very important passage on scutage, already used by Mr. Round, which shows conclusively that at that date it had been long enough in use to be expected at either one of two rates, twenty shillings or one mark on the knight's fee. No. 55 is the earliest known original record of a fine, dated June 29, 1176, printed in Round's *Feudal England*, page 514. The "sheriff of Lewes," in the address of No. 31, should be compared with the "sheriff of the honor of Pevensey" in No. 1205 of Round's *Calendar of Documents in France*. The same document gives evidence of the existence of a merchant guild at Lewes as early as the Domesday Survey. Other interesting documents are noted in the editor's preface. It is to be hoped that this very creditable series of facsimiles will be speedily continued by the authorities of the museum.

GEORGE B. ADAMS.

The four *Studies concerning Adrian IV.* which Professor Oliver Joseph Thatcher contributes to the fourth volume of the "Decennial Publications" of the University of Chicago (Chicago, The University Press, 1903, pp. 88) are prestudies for his forthcoming life of that pope. The first two deal with questions raised by the discussion of the much-discussed bull *Laudabiliter*. They aim to make more accessible to English readers the conclusions reached in this controversy a decade ago by Scheffer-Boichorst; and to the memory of that eminent scholar, Mr. Thatcher's "teacher and friend," these studies are dedicated. Like his master, Dr. Thatcher upholds the credibility of the pope's offer of Ireland to the English king, whether the bull be genuine or not; and like his master, he denies the genuineness of the bull. To the demonstration of these two theses the two studies are respectively devoted; and while footing frankly on the work of Scheffer-Boichorst, they somewhat expand his arguments and show excellent knowledge of the literature as a whole. Yet Mr. Thatcher surely goes too far when he ascribes to Dr. Liebermann, in 1892, the earliest suggestion that the credibility of the grant does not depend on the genuineness of the bull. Pflugk-Hartung had not less clearly pointed this out; nor was he the first to do so. Dr. Thatcher's third study breaks new ground. It deals with "the supposed letter of Henry II. to Adrian IV." on that pope's accession, and by a searching analysis discloses the best of reasons for believing this hitherto unimpeached document a mere student's exercise. The subject of his fourth study is the letter of Gerhoh of Reichersberg

to Pope Adrian *de novitatibus hujus temporis* — *i. e.* on the heresies and abuses of the twelfth-century church. This letter — it is really a treatise — is here for the first time published in full from the one extant manuscript, now in the monastic library of Admont in Austria. Enriched by Dr. Thatcher with an introduction and notes, it claims much more than the half of his eighty-eight quarto pages. G. L. B.

The Story of Siena and San Gimignano. By Edmund G. Gardner. (London, J. M. Dent and Company; New York, The Macmillan Company, 1902, pp. xiii, 391.) Now that Siena has been discovered, there is taking place the usual rush of literary *conquistadores* thither. Among the first-fruits of their occupation is this work, in which even a friendly search will hardly discover any of the qualities of the strong, brown soil wherein it has its roots. The historical sketch, which covers about one-third of the book, never by any chance penetrates below the surface, nor makes really intelligible the movement of Sienese politics. The development of the constitution, the struggle of the classes, are enigmas to the author, which he solves by ignoring. The treatment of the arts is more satisfactory, chiefly because in this section he makes no pretense to do more than present the conclusions of a few eminent predecessors. There is an entire absence of originality — a rather fatal defect in a work of criticism — but we note gratefully that no effort is made to hide this deficiency under a tumultuous rhetoric. In fact a sustained Christian humility is, if not the only virtue of the book, at least the most conspicuous. Fully one-half the chapters, on being strung together, constitute a complete guide to the monuments of Siena. Here the author is more at home. His intimate acquaintance with the scene, his liberal though not always discreet use of the material of his predecessors, assure him a prominent place in the pedestrian ranks of the growing army of useful and uninspired Italian ciceroni. If it is not much to have soared above the dry pedantry of Baedeker, it is somewhat to take rank with Heywood and Olcott, who now no longer hold the field unchallenged.

The book closes with two chapters in a more elevated spirit on that precious relic of the middle ages, San Gimignano. Excellent photographs and worse than mediocre drawings are scattered among the pages. F. S.

It is a well-conceived and well-written book which Dr. Joseph Combet, professor of history in the lycée of Vesoul, has just given us on *Louis XI. et le Saint-Siège, 1461-1483* (Paris, Hachette, 1903, pp. xxviii, 320). His materials he has found mainly, not in the letters of Louis, whose successive volumes have been throwing so vivid a light upon that prince's character and policy, but in Italian archives — at Milan, at Mantua, at Venice, and, above all, at Rome. From his personal researches in these Dr. Combet brings back not only the cogent narrative of his text, but a hundred pages of appended documents. The book offers us no new conception of Louis's character — he is still “the universal spider, spinning

day and night new schemes." "Freedom from scruple, confidence in fortune, the ability to choose men or to win them, '*grande largesse*' (to borrow the phrase of Commynes), a marked preference for petty intrigues and tortuous methods, extreme finesse which sometimes degenerates into vulgar trickery, incomparable suppleness, cold-blooded cruelty, forgetfulness of past injuries, a very clear notion of the absolute power of the state, these are in brief," says M. Combet, "the characteristic traits of the so complex nature of Louis XI." Nor does this latest writer differ materially from the earlier as to the aims which dominated Louis's relations with the popes — at home to gain the absolute control of the Gallican church, in Italy to play the arbiter, biding his chance to play the master. It is the sinuous path that led to these goals which M. Combet's researches illumine. The popes themselves, as he shows, were Louis's masters in diplomacy; but he soon surpassed his teachers. "With Pius II. he completed his apprenticeship"; and, if Pius outwitted him, "he flouted Paul II. and forced Sixtus IV. to a division of the spoils." Nor will Dr. Combet admit, as historians have been wont to do, that on his death-bed the King sacrificed policy to piety. Old and sick, he seemed an easy dupe; but it was only the more effectively to dupe his adversaries. He was made arbiter of the quarrel between Rome and Venice. The pope even offered him the investiture of Naples. He was in very truth the suzerain of Italy, where his prestige had supplanted that of Empire and of Papacy and opened the way for a Charles VIII. and a Louis XII. In France a clergy now essentially royal seemed about to become a new instrument of despotism. Louis "*recueille les fruits de sa politique, fait céder la papauté, sauvegarde les droits de la royauté et meurt en triomphateur.*"

G. L. B.

Mémoires de Philippe de Commynes. Nouvelle édition publiée avec une introduction et des notes par B. de Mandrot. [Collection de Textes pour servir à l'Étude et à l'Enseignement de l'Histoire.] (Paris, Alphonse Picard et Fils, 1901, 1903. Two volumes, pp. cxl, 473, 483.) Of the one hundred and twenty-three editions which attest the extraordinary popularity of the *Mémoires* of Commynes, only one, that prepared by Mlle. Dupont for the Société de l'Histoire de France and published between 1840 and 1847, is really good, and this has become exceedingly difficult to obtain. Since its appearance new manuscripts have come to light, and the progress of historical studies has added considerably to our knowledge of Commynes and his time, so that there is ample opportunity for a new edition; and lovers of the *Mémoires* will not be disappointed with the way in which the latest editor has performed his task. M. de Mandrot has been the first to establish the text of the work by a careful collation of the various manuscripts and early imprints, and the first to utilize the most important manuscript of all, a volume once the property of the niece of Commynes, Anne de Polygnac, Comtesse de la Rochefoucauld, upon which his edition is based. Besides furnishing the best readings, this manuscript is the only one which contains the last two books of

the *Mémoires*, covering the reign of Charles VIII. The editor has supplied a substantial introduction and an abundance of historical notes, and has produced an edition worthy of the admirable series in which it is issued.

C. H. H.

A second publication edited by Mr. Hubert Hall's pupils under his direction calls attention to the value of the work which he is doing as instructor in palæography and diplomatics in the London School of Economics and Political Science. The present volume is *The Pipe Roll of the Bishopric of Winchester, 1208-1209* (London, P. S. King and Son, 1903, pp. xlviii, 100), the earliest of these rolls surviving to the present time. The book contains a general introduction discussing important subjects suggested by the record, tables analyzing and combining the accounts, an extension of the text, a glossary, and an index. The text, occupying eighty-four small folio pages, is a most important addition to our early economic sources in print, containing the accounts of thirty-seven manors, and it also adds slightly to our knowledge of the movements of the king and court during this year. The accounts are those of the bishop's manorial officers rendered at his exchequer at Wolvesey and are recorded in general imitation of those of the royal exchequer, though confined to the manorial returns. The bishop's exchequer and the method of making up the record and classifying the accounts are discussed in the introduction.

G. B. A.

The Great Marquess. Life and Times of Archibald Eighth Earl, and First (and only) Marquess of Argyll (1607-1661). By John Willcock. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1903, pp. xxiii, 396.) This large volume is essentially controversial in character. Its purpose is to defend the reputation of a religious leader whose harsh treatment at the hands of modern historians is unwelcome to his coreligionists. Ordinarily, such works deserve scant attention from any one whose interests are historical and not theological; but the present volume rises above the ordinary works of its kind. It is written in a spirit of entire courtesy which illustrates in a striking manner how far we have left behind us the times of theological strife with which it deals. It is, moreover, written with unusual fullness of knowledge, and with a keenness of interest which adds charm to the narrative, although it is not conducive to historical aloofness. The author relates in great fullness and with some new information the life and times of the Great Marquess, yet after all one cannot feel that he has really discredited Mr. Gardiner's conclusions. The volume is admirably printed and has ten illustrations, mostly portraits. There is an appendix of especial interest consisting of some twenty pages of letters and documents, some of them hitherto unpublished.

G. J.

Oliver Cromwell, H.H. The Lord Protector and the Royalist Insurrection against his Government of March, 1655. By Sir Reginald F.D. Palgrave, K.C.B. (London, Sampson Low, Marston, and Company,

1903, pp. xiii, 106.) We have here a recapitulation, with some variations and scanty additions, of material already several times published, first in the *Quarterly Review* (April, 1886), in the *Times* (January 12, 1888), in the *English Historical Review* (July, October, 1888; January, 1889), and finally in a bulky book entitled *Oliver Cromwell, an Appreciation* (1890). Palgrave's attempt in all this writing has been to prove that Cromwell himself manufactured the plots against his own life. To reach this conclusion, he quotes broken phrases without regard to their context; makes unjustifiable inferences from dark and doubtful utterances; relies upon the prejudiced assertions of the enemies of Cromwell; and takes statements of men who were quoting at third and fourth hand as if these were veritable excerpts from Holy Writ. Such methods never can elicit the truth, and this failure in Palgrave's case was exposed by Mr. Firth in the *English Historical Review* for 1888 and 1889. Point by point, the historian conclusively proved that Palgrave had not a shred of evidence for his contentions. Later, Mr. Gardiner, provoked by a challenge in respect to Henshaw's Plot, replied in a crushing article published in the *Athenæum* (May, 1898). He concluded that "Sir Reginald was hopelessly wrong," and added that Palgrave's use of quotations furnished "a sad example of the result of a fixed idea in preventing the holder of it from observing the commonest rules of serious inquiry."

These criticisms have produced some effect. Palgrave still insists upon his main contention, but his position has been considerably modified. Thus, though still declaring that Cromwell superintended the plot, he admits that possibly he was not aware of the plans of the army officers to mislead thoughtless royalists who had come to England to head an insurrection (p. 78). His tone is much more temperate; he wishes, he says, to treat the Protector with "the respectful consideration that he justly commands," and though lamentably failing in this, one must be grateful for the attempt. Finally, he modifies his former arguments, lays less stress upon some of them, and omits others altogether.

Moreover, he properly lays stress upon the fact that Cromwell was not sole master in England, but as the servant of the army was forced to do many things which he would have preferred not to do. Here he agrees with Gardiner. In another respect he commendably follows Firth, and properly emphasizes the fact that the attempt to make Cromwell king was an attempt to establish a civil government by overthrowing the government of the sword.

R. C. H. C.

Professor Alfred Cauchie of the University of Louvain has issued in pamphlet form his recent articles in the *Revue d'Histoire Ecclésiastique* entitled *Le Gallicanisme en Sorbonne d'après la Correspondance de Bargellini, Nonce de France* (Louvain, 1903, pp. 52). The study is based upon the unpublished letters of the nuncio in the period from 1668 to 1671, preserved in the Vatican archives, and indicates that the Gallican movement was more active in these years than has commonly been supposed.

C. H. H.

Economics and Politics in Maryland, 1720-1750, and the Public Services of Daniel Dulany the Elder. By St. George Leakin Sioussat, Ph. D. [Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series XXI., Nos. 6-7.] (Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1903, pp. 84.) This monograph deals with a period in Maryland history on which comparatively little has been written, and the material to which the writer must go is still almost wholly only in manuscript; a portion of the manuscript records for a few years, also, are so far decayed as to be in a considerable measure illegible. The salient features of the period, as Dr. Sioussat in some measure makes clear, are peaceful relations with the rest of the world, but vigorous and unceasing strife within, which strife was primarily due to a conscious need of a regulation of the tobacco industry confronted with the jealousy of the planters toward the officers, the lawyers, and the clergy, who were paid for their services in tobacco. This condition gave rise to numerous other disputes, was instrumental in effecting the issue of paper money, in giving opportunity and prominence to the founder of the influential Dulany family, hastened the introduction and progress of general agriculture, and through such movements contributed largely to the cause of popular government.

Dr. Sioussat's collection of material is better than his use of it; his style lacks unity, clearness, and life. He seems, also, to labor too much under the impression that the value of his work lies in throwing here and there a ray of light on the succeeding period rather than in elucidating thoroughly the one he had in hand.

NEWTON D. MERENESS.

Mr. Augustus C. Buell's *Sir William Johnson* in the Appletons' "Series of Historic Lives" (New York, 1903, pp. vii, 281) is a very readable biography of a man who exerted a considerable influence upon the history of the colonies in general and the history of New York in particular. One will hardly turn to this book for new information on the famous Indian agent; Stone's *Life* still remains the most exhaustive and authoritative account of Johnson, upon which such subsequent writers as Buell and Griffis have evidently drawn. But the general reader, for whose benefit the series is planned, will find the volume attractive. It seems a worthy companion of the two excellent volumes from the pen of Mr. Thwaites. As is perhaps natural with biographers, Mr. Buell takes on the whole a favorable view of his subject, and as a rule gives him the benefit of any doubts. He is at particular pains, for example, to defend Johnson against the attacks made upon his private life. Especially does the author resent the insinuations of Griffis and the aspersions which Parkman with his "Boston point of view" casts upon the character of Johnson and the woman whom he married, Katharine Weisenberg. The baronet's cohabitation with Indian women, when it seems exceedingly probable that he might have married some white woman, Buell explains on the ground of "statecraft", that Johnson "wanted a housewife who could make his Indian guests . . . feel at home." "His fortunes depended on his influence with the Indians. Without that he could

never have been anything more than a settler in the Mohawk Valley ; richer perhaps than his neighbors but still only a settler. . . . No white women could have made Sir William's red henchmen feel at home in his house as Caroline Hendrick or Mary Brant could."

Johnson's connection with the Congress of 1754 leads the author to discuss the famous Albany convention, which he emphasizes perhaps too strongly as a "congress of delegates chosen for the specific purpose of forming a Colonial Union." Certainly the instructions that several of the colonies gave their delegates were not very specific on this point, and, strangely enough, in his enumeration of the colonies represented in the congress Mr. Buell omits the very colony (Massachusetts) whose instructions were most specifically in favor of the scheme.

Like others who have written of Sir William Johnson, Mr. Buell cannot resist the temptation to speculate on the position which the baronet would probably have taken, had he lived, in the Revolutionary War. Would Johnson in the end have stood on the side of the revolting colonists or would he have helped his king to crush the revolt? Perhaps for the very reason that the question cannot be answered, the topic is inviting, and the present author has handled it in a spirit both sane and judicious. He adds a bit of new testimony by publishing in the volume a statement made by Johnson's son-in-law, Daniel Claus. The statement contains an account of a conversation between Mollie Brant and a chief of the Senecas, during the course of which Mollie is reported to have "told the chief that she had often heard Sir William declare his fixed intention to live and die a firm adherent of the king."

C. H. RAMMELKAMP.

Arnold's March from Cambridge to Quebec. A Critical Study. By Justin H. Smith. (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1903, pp. xix, 498). In what seems to be a day of ephemeral but salable publications, it is a pleasure to find a volume of five hundred pages devoted to a critical study of the details of a military expedition. The ill-fated enterprise of Arnold against Quebec was such a plunge through the wilderness and along uncharted routes that more or less dispute has existed among writers and students concerning the identification of the exact way and the reconciliation of the former names of places and their present names. To solve some of these riddles was the purpose of Professor Smith. The thesis is also laid down and proved by the context that difficulties of the way rendered success impossible. The way led by the Kennebec and Dead rivers, skirting Lake Megantic and thence down the Chaudière river. The author first examines the maps and charts bearing on this route, and the journals kept by the members of the expedition. Having heard the witnesses, he considers every detail of the journey, reconciling names and identifying places in such a manner as to suggest the thorough personal investigation that he must have given the region. It would be manifestly impossible to pass judgment on the correctness of these identifications unless one were equally familiar with the localities. The copy of Arnold's journal among the Sparks papers in the library of Harvard

University is the document mainly followed. The recital is confined closely to the subject and closes abruptly with the arrival at Quebec. One unique feature of the book is the number of pages devoted to notes, which almost exactly equals the number of pages in the narrative. These notes are devoted largely to a refutation of points made in Codman's *Arnold's Expedition to Canada* (1901). E. E. S.

The Confiscation of John Chandler's Estate. By Andrew McFarland Davis. (Boston, Houghton, Mifflin, and Co., 1903, pp. xiii, 296.) This volume, with its 117 pages of text supported by numerous foot-notes, and its 179 pages of appendix containing legal documents, is neither a romance nor a popular biography. Its aridity is almost perfect, but, for the student of the Loyalists, it is a mine of information. In no other source can the humdrum work of confiscating a Loyalist's estate be followed in all its irksome details. After an introductory chapter which apologizes for the book, there is a chapter tracing the hero's ancestry, picturing his monotonous prosperity until, in 1775, he offended the Whig party and was compelled to flee to Boston. There is a brief account of his flight to Halifax and thence to London, together with the important facts of the confiscation of his estate. In a chapter entitled "Legislation" there is a chronicle of the early measures taken in Massachusetts for the protection of the abandoned property of Loyalists, and the later acts for confiscating it. Laws and resolves giving to the Loyalist's creditors an opportunity to sue the estates for debts are discussed, as well as the laws for banishment or preventing the refugee's return. There follow chapters on the value of the estate, an analysis of the papers on the probate files showing the actual process of confiscating in a legal way, and finally two chapters on the court records and archives, and the London transcripts showing Chandler's attempt to get a compensation for his losses. The appendix contains copies of every paper relating to the confiscation — much valuable original material. C. H. VAN TYNE.

Turgot and the Six Edicts. By Robert Perry Shepherd, Ph.D. [Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, Vol. XVIII., No. 2.] (New York, The Columbia University Press, The Macmillan Company, 1903, pp. 214.) The ideas of the Enlightened Despotism, though propagated chiefly by Frenchmen, never had a trial in that country except during the twenty-one months in which Turgot held the office of controller-general of the finances (1774-1776). The real value and the wisdom of the reforms projected by this enlightened minister were such that some historians, who have failed to consider the complexity of the conditions out of which the Revolution developed, have overestimated their importance and have fancied that the Revolution might have been averted had Turgot remained in office and had he been permitted to carry out his programme. Dr. Shepherd seems to have assumed the correctness of these views. Whether these views are or are not correct does not affect the interesting character of Turgot's at-

tempted reforms, of which the most important were included in the six edicts of February, 1776, which dealt with the *corvée*, the Paris *octroi*, the Paris markets, the craft guilds, the Poissy exchange, and the tax on tallow. These edicts Dr. Shepherd has presented for the first time in English translation, and has accompanied them with explanatory chapters which constitute the most extended account of Turgot's reforms yet published in English. It is disappointing to find in such a work a number of annoying little slips, such as the hybrid "prévôt of merchants" (p. 13); the application of the name Parlement Maupeou to the temporary *Chambre royale* of 1753 (p. 14); the anachronism of placing the States-General of 1614 under the ministry of Richelieu (p. 35); the error of "Hue Miroménil" for Hue de Miromesnil (p. 22); and the lack of historical perspective shown in such sentences as, "It is probable that no such chaos of economic conditions has ever at any time confronted any Minister of Finance in any nation" (p. 41). Since Dr. Shepherd intends his bibliography to be complete, it is worth noting that the *Catalogue* of the library of the Peabody Institute furnishes references to several additional articles in periodicals, and the *Catalogue* of the President White Library of Cornell University contains this additional title, *Les hommes de la Révolution par un publiciste. Turgot Paris*,, 1876), a pamphlet of 125 pages. The bibliographical details are not given with sufficient care or fullness. The book will prove useful to the English reader, but the student who uses French will prefer to go to the originals and to consult such writers as Foncin and Neymarck. The discussion of the German writings concerning Turgot in the first chapter of Part II. is worthy of special note.

G. M. D.

Early Political Machinery in the United States, by George D. Luetscher (Philadelphia, 1903, pp. 160) is an essay presented at the University of Pennsylvania for the Doctor's degree. Mr. Luetscher finds that the beginning of great changes in methods of nomination dates from the nationalization of parties under the administrations of Washington. Previously, the masses were "not involved in political calculations, save at times of great crisis." Such extra-legal machinery as existed was temporary. "The nation was therefore inexperienced in democratic organization when the administrative measures of Hamilton supplied a permanent issue upon which the people took sides." The growth of permanent party machinery during the thirty years following forms the subject of Mr. Luetscher's thesis. There are four chapters dealing respectively with "The Limitations upon Suffrage," "The Democratic Societies," "The Genesis of the County Convention," and "State Nominating Machinery." The first two chapters are well done. The conclusions drawn at page 15, from statistics given at page 16, are, however, not altogether correct. But the last two chapters are, from the nature of the case, unsatisfactory. The field is so broad and has been worked so little, that a lifetime of patient investigation would scarcely be more than sufficient for a comprehensive treatment such as, in the present

case, has been compressed within a hundred pages. Such work is, however, the natural result of the present requirements for advanced degrees: the inexperienced student selects a subject big enough to fill the best years of his life, only to find that copy must be in by return mail. There is no adequate bibliography, and no index at all.

CARL BECKER.

Letters and Papers of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G. C. B., edited by Sir Richard Vesey Hamilton, G. C. B., Admiral. Vol. I. (London, Printed for the Navy Records Society, 1903, pp. xxi, 384.) This volume completes the edition of Byam Martin's papers. Volumes II. and III., previously issued (*vide* AM. HIST. REV., V. 393; VII. 181), covered Martin's career from 1808 to his death in 1854, the present volume his earlier service as midshipman, lieutenant, and commander. Martin was born in 1773, the son of Sir Henry Martin, a captain of 1757, who died, comptroller of the navy, in 1794. In this volume fifty pages are allotted to Sir Henry's correspondence, including six letters from Captain Sir Erasmus Gower, written while conducting Lord Macartney to China in 1793, and eight of the year 1786 from Prince William (William IV.) lamenting a disappointment in love with Byam Martin's sister. The latter incident Sir Henry closed without incurring the resentment of the prince. William in fact professed an abiding interest in the family, a promise apparently meant but, according to Byam Martin, not kept. Of William's passive good-will there is no doubt.

Chiefly under the prince in his cruises as captain of the *Pegasus* and *Andromeda* in American waters, Martin passed his junior years of service, 1786-1789. His commission as lieutenant he received in 1790; as commander and captain, at the age of twenty, in 1793. His career from 1794 to 1807 is here given in the shape of letters. In this interval he captured the frigates *Tamise* in 1796 and *Immortalité* in 1798, captured or destroyed three convoys in 1799-1800, cut out the Spanish gunboats at Corunna in 1801, and saved the crews of the *Magnificent* off Brest and the *Venerable* off Torbay in 1804. Chiefly but not solely concerned with the years prior to 1794 are Martin's reminiscences and notes, which occupy the first half of this volume. Written apparently about 1833, they are at times inaccurate but never uninteresting. Martin, who at the age of eight attempted, with his brother's assistance, to thrash Prince William, then a midshipman of fifteen, is not conventional in his comments even upon royalty. The Duke of Kent's "aimiable little daughter, our future Queen," he terms "quite a humpty-dumpty"; and King George's command to Prince William, while on the *Pegasus*, to enter no foreign port, Martin ascribes to the desire to veil royal indiscretions within the domestic circle. By the description of William's uproarious celebration of his birthday on board, the precaution, it appears, was in place. These reminiscences, notwithstanding much humor in them, are instructive and on the whole serious. The introduction and editing of the volume is of the same excellence as in its predecessors.

H. M. BOWMAN.

George Canning and his Times. A Political Study. By J. A. R. Marriott, M.A. (London, John Murray, 1903, pp. viii, 150.) The substance of Mr. Marriott's book consists of a rearrangement of a lecture delivered at Cambridge, and is rather an essay on the brief career of Canning as foreign minister than a biography, though a short description is given of Canning's rise as a politician. As an essay the work is wholly satisfactory, being readable and containing many interesting analyses of conditions surrounding Canning's life, and of personal characteristics, which largely molded his career and determined its limitations. Thus Mr. Marriott finds that Canning was distrusted by his contemporaries because he was too "clever" and too fond of theatrical display. His contributions to the *Anti-Jacobin* and his readiness in general with his pen created a feeling that solidity was lacking; while in debate his eagerness to grasp and use dramatic incidents seemed to indicate a preference for form rather than substance. No one, in fact, that has followed through the pages of Hansard the debates on the results of the Congress of Verona can fail to appreciate either Canning's "cleverness," or the skill with which he trapped his partially-informed opponents into advancing the very arguments he was best prepared to meet. Mr. Marriott would have us believe also that Canning was equally clever as a diplomat, ranking him above Castlereagh in this field, though acknowledging that Canning had no more actual sympathy with liberal movements *per se* than had his unpopular predecessor. But this diplomatic ability surely requires much proof. The man who defended the failure of his first important diplomatic negotiation by pleading that he had been hoodwinked by the French ministers cannot claim to rank in skill with Castlereagh.

If regarded as a thorough study, Mr. Marriott's work is not so satisfactory, not so much because of definite errors as because of careless statements. The author certainly knows better than to confuse the inception of the Holy Alliance of 1815 with the European Concert of 1818, but he assuredly leaves the impression that Alexander I. included among the principles of the alliance that "the territorial arrangements concluded at Vienna were to be guaranteed." Again, he states that when Canning took office in 1822 the Greek insurrection was already regarded in England as a problem of first-rate importance. Yet it is impossible to find either in the newspaper press, the ordinary memoirs of the period, or, particularly, in Hansard anything more than a curious and remote interest in the affairs of Greece before 1826. To assert the contrary is to mistake historical for contemporary emphasis. But in general Mr. Marriott's "appreciation" of Canning, for such the book professedly is, rather than a careful study, is decidedly interesting and suggestive.

E. D. ADAMS.

The India of the Queen, and other Essays by the late Sir William Wilson Hunter, edited by Lady Hunter with an introduction by Francis Henry Skrine. (London, New York, and Bombay, Longmans, Green, and Co., 1903, pp. xviii, 277.) This volume, containing as it does a series of brilliant essays, with one exception already published in various

newspapers and magazines, presents in popular form the conclusions to which the author came regarding the real meaning of the British empire in India. In addition several topics of less general interest — missionaries, oriental scholarship, Aurangzeb, geography, and politics — are treated. The essay which gives the volume its title is a reprint of a series of articles which appeared in the *Times* in 1887. Here are described the extension of British rule in India, the consolidation of administration, the conciliation of native princes and peoples, and the education of natives. India of the Queen is the “beginnings of a nation,” and British policy has tended to the creation of a united, educated India. Interesting as is this essay, that on “England’s Work in India,” being lectures delivered at the Philosophical Institution in Edinburgh, is more valuable. Here is to be found within a hundred pages one of the best statements in English of the conditions of British rule in India. The “work done” is declared to be protection of person and property, and development of the country and its people; the “work to be done” is defined as the adjustment of the food supply to the growing population, and the maintenance of a government on European standards of efficiency from an Asiatic scale of revenue. These essays were well worth reprinting.

A. L. P. D.